

Objective Type Questions

(1 Mark each)

I. Multiple choice questions

- Mr Ramgopal lives in
  - Delhi
  - Hyderabad
  - Chennai
  - Bihar
- Which of the following are the part of public facilities?
  - Water
  - Health
  - Education
  - All of them
- Which one of the following is not a water borne disease?
  - Diarrhoea
  - Dysentery
  - Fever
  - Cholera
- Public facilities are provided to and benefit
  - Rich people
  - many people
  - some people
  - none of them
- Who guarantees the Right to Education for all children between the ages of 6-14 years?
  - President
  - Parliament
  - Lok Sabha
  - Indian Constitution
- Public facilities relate to people's
  - Basic needs
  - maximum needs
  - luxurious needs
  - none of them
- How much money spent on the construction of the first segment of Metrorail in Delhi?
  - 10,000 crore
  - 12,000 crore
  - 11,000
  - 13,000 crore

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (c)
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## II. Multiple choice questions

- Which one of the following is not a public facility?
  - Water
  - Electricity
  - House
  - Schools
- Our Constitution guarantees the Right to Education for all children between the ages of
  - 6-14 years
  - 6-12 years
  - 5-10 years
  - 5-12 years
- Which one of the following is a waterborne disease
  - Polio
  - Tuberculosis
  - Dysentery
  - Misals
- The most important form of public transport over short distance is
  - Auto-rickshaw
  - Bus
  - Metro rail
  - Car
- According to the standard set by the urban water commission, the supply of water per person in an urban area in India should be about
  - 185 litres per day
  - 165 litres per day
  - 140 litres per day
  - 135 litres per day

1. (c)

2. (a)

3. (c)

4. (b)

5. (d)

## III. Multiple choice questions

- Where are Anu and Kumar travelling through?
  - Delhi
  - Chennai
  - Mumbai
  - China
- Which areas in Chennai faces severe water shortages?
  - Madipakkam
  - Mtylapore
  - Slums near Saidapet
  - All these areas
- Which of the following is a water related disease?
  - Plague
  - Eye flu
  - Cholera
  - All of these

4. How can we prevent water related diseases?
- a. By using pond water
  - b. By using clean and safe water
  - c. By using boring water
  - d. All of these
5. What are Public facilities?
- a. Essential facilities
  - b. Non-essential facilities
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of these
6. Who carries the responsibility of providing public facility to the people?
- a. Government
  - b. Public
  - c. Private organisation
  - d. None of these
7. Which of the following is most important public transport?
- a. Aeroplane
  - b. Boat
  - c. Buses
  - d. Cars
8. Wherefrom the government gets funds for providing Public facility?
- a. Income Tax collected from the people
  - b. Fines collected from the people
  - c. Other taxes collected from the people
  - d. All of these
9. What is the main sources of water?
- a. Municipal water
  - b. Borewell
  - c. River water
  - d. All of these
10. Which facility, besides safe drinking water, is necessary to prevent water-borne disease?
- a. Sanitation
  - b. Transport
  - c. Road
  - d. All of these

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (a)
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#### IV. Multiple choice questions

1. Sulabh, a non-government organisation, enters into contract with municipalities to construct toilet blocks. It charges for the use of latrines. The charges are:
- a. ₹ 1
  - b. ₹ 1.50
  - c. ₹ 2
  - d. ₹ 2.50

2. Basic needs are the essential primary requirements without which life cannot exist like:

- |               |          |               |            |
|---------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| A. Food       | B. Water | C. Healthcare | D. Shelter |
| a. A, B, D    |          | b. A, B, C    |            |
| c. A, B, C, D |          | d. A, C, D    |            |

3. The main source of water for poor people is:

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. Bottled water | b. private bore well |
| c. water tanker  | d. municipal water   |

4. Basic facilities include the supply of:

- |                |          |                     |                       |
|----------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Electricity | B. Water | C. Public transport | D. Schools, hospitals |
| a. A, B, D     |          | b. B, C, D          |                       |
| c. A, B, C     |          | d. A, B, C, D       |                       |

5. The important characteristic of public facility is that:

- a. It benefits privileged section of the society
- b. It benefits can be shared by many people
- c. It benefits underprivileged sections of the society
- d. None of these

6. Sanitation means:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| a. Toilets in the open parks | b. toilets in the open field                        |
| c. public toilets            | d. toilet facilities within the limits of the house |

7. Bore well water is brackish and is not used for:

- |              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Toilets   | b. Washing                       |
| c. Gardening | d. Cooking and drinking purposes |

8. In order to meet the expenses of public facilities:

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| A. Government collect taxes                         |         |
| B. People have to pay for the use of the facilities |         |
| C. Government takes donations                       |         |
| D. Government takes endowments                      |         |
| a. A, B   | b. A, C |
| c. C, D   | d. A, D |

9. Under which Article of our Constitution, Right to Water gets recognition?

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Article 20 | b. Article 21 |
| c. Article 22 | d. Article 23 |

10. Safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases like (mark odd one out):

a. Diarrhoea

b. Cholera

c. Dysentery

d. Pneumonia

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (d)
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### I. Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Public Transport	a. Water-borne disease
2. Cholera	b. Article 21
3. Sulabh	c. Bus
4. Right to Life	d. Non-government

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (d)
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### II. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Polio	a. A water-borne disease
2. Cholera	b. A non-government organisation
3. Mumbai's suburban railway	c. A preventable
4. Sulabh	d. Primary requirements of food water, etc.
5. Basic needs	e. The densest route in the world

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (d)
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**III. Match the following.**

Column A	Column B
1. Basic needs	a. New Delhi Municipal Corporation
2. Public facilities	b. Food, water, shelter and clothes
3. Municipal Corporation of Delhi	c. MCD
4. NDMC	d. Diarrhoea
5. Water related disease	e. Health, water, school facility

1. (b)	2. (e)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (d)
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**IV. Match the following.**

Column A	Column B
1. Cholera	a. Public facilities
2. Safe drinking Water	b. Water-borne disease
3. Polio	c. Article-21
4. Sanitation	d. Sulabh
5. Basic needs	e. Preventable disease

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (e)	4. (d)	5. (a)
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**I. Fill in the blanks**

- A shortage of \_\_\_\_\_ is often taken as a sign of failure of the government.
- Major role of the government is to ensure adequate \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone.
- Only people with \_\_\_\_\_ have the right to water.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ areas, water is needed both for human use and for use by the cattle.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ companies operates for profit in the market.

1. municipal water	2. public facilities	3. money
4. rural	5. private	

**II. Fill in the blanks**

1. Mumbai's suburban railway is well functioning \_\_\_\_\_ transport system.
2. A shortage of municipal water is often taken as a sign of \_\_\_\_\_ of the government.
3. In rural areas water is needed both for human use and for use by the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Constitution of India recognises the Right to Water as being a part of the Right to \_\_\_\_\_ under Article \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It is the responsibility of the government to provide \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone.

1. Public	2. Failure	3. cattle
4. Life, 21	5. Public facilities	

**III. Fill in the blanks**

1. Borewell is the type of \_\_\_\_\_ which supplies water in raw form.
2. Water tanker is \_\_\_\_\_ fitted with a taker which carries water.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for life and good health.
4. Government carries the \_\_\_\_\_ of providing public facilities to the people.

1. Tubewell	2. Vehicle	3. Water	4. Responsibility
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**IV. Fill in the blanks**

1. Water is essential for life and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Non-government organizations like \_\_\_\_\_ work for improving public \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The basic needs of human beings are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a types of tube well that supplies water in \_\_\_\_\_ form.
5. Cities of Mumbai, \_\_\_\_\_ and Chennai have successful public private partnership for water supply.

1. good health	2. Sulabh, sanitation	3. Public facilities
4. Borewell	5. Hyderabad	

**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Private companies provide public facilities but at a price that only some people can afford.
2. Padma works as a domestic help in Delhi.
3. Healthcare and sanitation also come in public facilities.
4. Article 21, abolishes untouchability.
5. The shortage of water has opened up opportunities for private companies in a big way.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. True
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**II. True or False**

1. It is the duty of private companies to provide safe drinking water to all.
2. Compared to the rural areas, there is an even greater shortage of public water supply in urban areas.
3. Many private companies are providing water to cities by buying it form places around the city.
4. The important feature of a public facility is that once it is provided, its benefits can be shared by many people.
5. Clean water is essential in every household work.

1. False	2. False	3. True	4. True	5. False
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**III. True or False**

1. Sulabh is a government organisation who arranges toilet facility.
2. Brackish means Salty.
3. Sanitation is provision of facility for the safe of human urine and faeces.
4. There is a lack of public facilities in posh colonies.
5. 36% of households in India have access to drinking water.
6. Public facilities relate to people's basic needs.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False	6. True
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**IV. True or False**

1. Every Indian citizen has the right to access public services.
2. About 76% of Indian households have access to sanitation.



3. Providing adequate public facilities is the responsibility of the NGOs.
4. The situation of water crisis is worse in urban areas as compared to rural areas in our country.
5. All the Indian households have access to safe and pure drinking water.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. False	5. False
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### Very Short Answer Type Questions

#### 1. Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?

When the responsibility for water supply was handed over to private companies, there was a steep rise in the price of water, making it unaffordable by many people.

#### 2. Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?

Private hospitals and private schools are located in major cities because their service is expensive which the people of rural areas cannot afford.

3.

	It is available?	How can it be improved?
Water		
Electricity		
Roads		
Public Transport		

Are the above mentioned public facilities shared equally by all the people in your area?

Elaborate.

No, the above mentioned public facilities are not shared equally by all the people. Those people who are rich can enjoy these facilities and those who are poor suffer a lot.

#### 4. Data on some of the public facilities are collected as part of the census. Discuss with your teacher when and how the census is conducted?

Every 10 years the census is conducted. It counts the entire population of the country. It collects detailed information almost people living in India, their age, schooling, profession, etc.

## 5. What do you mean by public facilities?

Public facilities relate to our basic needs and the Indian Constitution recognises the right to water, health, education as being a part of Right to Life. Thus, one of the major roles of the government is to ensure adequate public facilities for everyone.

## 6. Write a short note on Sulabh.

Sulabh is a non-government organisation that has been working for three decades to address the problems of sanitation being faced by low-caste, low income people in India.

## 7. Mention public facilities?

Healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport, schools and colleges, etc. are known as public facilities.

## 8. What is government's role?

One of the most important functions of the government is to ensure that the public facilities are made available to everyone.

## 9. How do private companies supplying water take advantage of public facilities?

Private companies supplying water through tankers or in sealed bottles provide public facilities but at a price that only some can afford. This facility is available to all but not at rate affordable by all.

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### Short Answer Type Questions

#### 1. Do you think water in Chennai is available and affordable by all? Discuss.

No, water in Chennai, is not available and affordable by all. Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of the people of city on an average. Poor people suffer the most at the time of shortage of water supply.

#### 2. Do you think the distribution of public facilities in our country is adequate and fair?

**Give an example of your own to explain.**

No, the distribution of public facilities in our country is neither adequate nor fair. For example of water supply. It is not supplied to public in sufficient measure. People who are rich can afford as much water they want to consume but the poor people do not even get regular municipal water supply for at least once a day.

### 3. Define Right to Water

(i) The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.

(ii) This means that it is the right of every persons, whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfil his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford.

(iii) There should be universal access to water.

### 4. Mention the condition of poor people and middle at the time of shortage of water.

(i) The burden of shortfalls in water supply falls mostly on the poor.

(ii) The middle class, when faced with water shortages, is able to cope through a variety of private means such as digging borewells, buying water from tankers and using bottled water for drinking.

### 5. How water is taken away from farmers?

(i) Every month the water dealers pay farmers an advance for the rights to exploit water sources on their land.

(ii) This is water taken away not just from agriculture but also from the drinking water supplies of the villagers.

(iii) Ground water level has dropped drastically in all these towns and villages as a result.

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### Long Answer Type Questions

**1. How is the sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affecting the local people? Do you think local people can object to such exploitation of ground water? Can the government do anything in this regard?**

The sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai has badly affected local people. They have to face acute water crisis in their life. Ground water levels have dropped drastically in all these towns and villages.

Yes, the people can object to such exploitation by raising voice through protests and media report. Also they can file public interest litigation in the courts. They can form associations and approach the farmers directly also.

The government can ban private companies from entering in towns and villages and can punish those farmers who indulge in his activity for more profit.

## 2. Where does the government get money for public facilities?

The government gets money for public facilities from the taxes collected from the people and the government is empowered to collect taxes and use them for such programmes. Major share of government revenue comes from customs, excise and service tax (42%) and corporate tax (41%). Personal income tax contributes 16% of government revenue.

## 3. Describe how private companies perform?

(i) Throughout the world, water supply is the responsibility of the government. There are very few instances of private water supply.

(ii) There are areas in the world where public water supply has achieved universal areas,

(iii) In a few cases, where the responsibility for water supply was handed over to private companies, there was a steep rise in the price of water making it unaffordable by many.

(iv) The water supply department in Mumbai, raises enough money through water charges to cover its expenses on supply of water.

## 4. Examine the important characteristics of a public facility.

(i) Once it is provided, its benefits can be shared by many people.

(ii) For instance, a school in the village or city will enable many children to get educated.

(iii) The supply of electricity to an area can be useful for many people. Farmers can run pumpsets to irrigate their fields, people can open small workshops that run on electricity, students will find it easier to study and most people in the village will benefit in sure way or the other.

## 5. Why alternative is looked in place of the government for the public facilities?

(i) A shortage of municipal water is often taken as a sign of failure of government.

(ii) Some people argue that since the government is unable to supply the amount of water that is needed and many of the municipal water departments are running at loss, we should allow private companies to take over the task of water supply.

(iii) According to them, private companies can perform better.